

minutes all had returned to remain safely covered for the night.

Simanton (2) has published a very comprehensive account of this scale as it occurs on the peach in Pennsylvania. He has noted the well timed emergence in the morning, but does not mention having seen any evidence of a return in the evening. This performance may have been due solely to the de-vitalized condition of the tree upon which the observations were made. The total new twig growth did not exceed two inches per year, and hardly more than four scrawny leaves grew from each branch tip. Thus, suitable locations for feeding and growth were reduced to a minimum. The apparently aimless wanderings and the return during the night, may have been due solely to the restricted choice of feeding sites.

#### LITERATURE CITED

1. BEQUAERT, J., 1935. Presocial behavior among the Hemiptera. *Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.* XXX, pp. 177-191.
2. SIMANTON, W. A., 1916. *U. S. D. A. Bull.* 351.

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BOOK REVIEW. — A Monograph of the British Neuroptera, Vol. I, by Frederick J. Killington. Pp. 1-269, 68 text-figures and 15 plates. Printed for the Ray Society and sold by Bernard Quaritch, Ltd., London. This is the first comprehensive account of the British Neuroptera since MacLachlan's "Monograph" in 1868. The book is divided into six chapters. The first deals with the morphology of the families of British Neuroptera with special reference to the genitalia; the second, third, and fourth are concerned with the metamorphosis of the British species; the fifth deals with the bionomics; and the sixth with the systematics of the Coniopterygidae, Osmylidæ, Sisyridae and a few genera of Hemerobiidae. The second volume will apparently consist of a systematic account of the rest of the Hemerobiidae and the Chrysopidae, as well as the entire bibliography. Although the systematic part of this book is of interest only to the specialist in the Neuroptera, the first five chapters should be of general interest to entomologists, since they contain much new information on the structure and biology of these insects.

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